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RELATIVE STRENGTH OF NAVIES

We now know the facts showing the relative sea power of the United States, Great Britain, Japan, France, and Italy, as of June 1, 1922. The Bureau of Naval Intelligence of the Navy Department has just published tables dealing with ships actually to be retained by the navies of these countries, not including those to be scrapped. Under the terms of the treaty drawn by the Washington Conference, Great Britain is to scrap twenty old capital ships; the United States twenty-eight ships, of which fifteen are old and thirteen are now under construction; Japan ten old capital ships and six under construction, while France and Italy are to scrap no capital ships.

The relative showing of these five powers, as revealed by the tables, is as follows:

Great Britain.—Capital ships, twenty-two of 580,450 tons; first line cruisers, six of 77,200 tons; second line cruisers, four of 46,100 tons; first line light cruisers, forty-five of 189,415 tons; second line light cruisers, fifteen of 80,345 tons; destroyer leaders, twenty of 34,478 tons; first line destroyers, 182 of 206,433 tons; second line destroyers, six of 4,200 tons; first line submarines, forty-seven of 38,333 tons; second line submarines, thirty-four of 14,608 tons, first line fleet submarines, six of 11,280 tons; second line fleet submarines, six of 7,200 tons; monitor submarines, three of 4,800 tons; first line aircraft carriers, four of 62,590 tons; second line aircraft carriers, three of 25,900 tons.

United States.—Capital ships, eighteen of 500,650 tons; first line cruisers, none; second line cruisers, eleven of 139,450 tons; first line light cruisers, none; second line light cruisers, twelve of 43,175 tons; destroyer leaders, none; first line destroyers, 292 of 346,940 tons; second line destroyers, twenty-one of 15,582 tons; first line submarines, fifty-seven of 35,582 tons; second line submarines, twenty-eight of 10,975 tons; first line fleet submarines, three of 3,318 tons; second line fleet submarines, none; monitor submarines, nine; first line aircraft carriers, none; second line aircraft carriers, one of 12,700 tons.

Japan.—Capital ships, ten of 301,320 tons; first line cruisers, none; second line cruisers, six of 54,672 tons; first line light cruisers, fourteen of 71,365 tons; second line light cruisers, four of 15,830 tons; destroyer leaders, none; first line destroyers, fifty-five of 57,240 tons; second line destroyers, twelve of 7,850 tons; first line submarines, twenty-three of 20,734 tons; second line submarines, ten of 3,259 tons; first line fleet submarines, none; second line fleet submarines, none; monitor submarines, none; first line aircraft carriers, none; second line aircraft carriers, two of 15,735 tons.

France.—Capital ships, ten of 221,171 tons; first line cruisers, ten of 119,108 tons; first line light cruisers, four of 19,402 tons; second line light cruisers, one of 3,444 tons; destroyer leaders, one of 2,485 tons; first line destroyers, twenty of 19,122 tons; second line destroyers, twenty-four of 16,379 tons; first line submarines, twenty-four of 18,403 tons; second line submarines, twenty-four of 9,160 tons; first line fleet submarines, none; second line fleet submarines, two of 3,094 tons; monitor submarines, none; first line aircraft carriers, one of 24,830 tons; second line aircraft carriers, none.

Italy.—Capital ships, ten of 182,800 tons; first line cruisers, none; second line cruisers, five of 46,500 tons; first line cruisers, five of 21,000 tons; second line light cruisers, five of 17,300 tons; destroyer leaders, six of 10,300 tons; first line destroyers, twenty-seven of 21,649 tons; second line destroyers, sixteen of 1,840 tons; first line submarines, ten of 8,040 tons; second line submarines, thirty-three of 9,160 tons; first line fleet submarines, none; second line fleet submarines, none; monitor submarines, none; first line aircraft carriers, none; second line aircraft carriers, none.

Analysis of the table shows that the 580,450 tons of capital ships retained by England, the 500,650 tons of capital ships retained by the United States, and the 301,320 tons of capital ships retained by Japan on June 1, excluding those to be scrapped, are virtually in the ratio of 5-5-3. On the comple-

tion of two new capital ships to be constructed under the naval treaty Great Britain will scrap four capital ships which she is now retaining, and when this change has been made the total capital ship tonnage retained by Great Britain will be 558,950. On the completion of the battleships *West Virginia* and *Colorado*, in accordance with the Washington Conference decision, the United States will scrap the battleships *North Dakota* and the *Delaware*, so that the total tonnage retained by the United States after that change has been effected will be 525,850 tons.

INTERNATIONAL NOTES

“THE CHRISTIAN PEACE MOVEMENT,” non-sectarian in its spirit, was started by Henri Huchet, and has its headquarters at Courbevoie, Department of the Seine, France. The ADVOCATE OF PEACE is in receipt of literature from this organization setting forth its aims and methods. The society is organized upon the principles that all war is a crime which can and ought to be avoided; that militarism, in all its forms, is the satanic contradiction of Christianity; that the law of love is wholly opposed to violence; that the fundamental origin of wars is in the heart of individuals; that war is a social malady, and that peace will be established by those who, in perfect sincerity, seek the truth, practice justice, and act according to the principle of unselfish love. Guided by these principles, *Le mouvement pacifique Chrétien* aims to establish peace between individuals and peace between nations. The religious quality of this effort is shown further by the statement that it aims to establish universal fraternity by the revelation of the love of God.

A PAN-PACIFIC CONFERENCE ON COMMERCE, to be held at Honolulu, Hawaii, has been announced by our Department of State. The conference is to be held from October 25 to November 8, 1922, under the auspices of the Pan-Pacific Union. The program of the conference will include such matters as “Significant Pan-Pacific commercial problems relating to communication and transportation”; “The development and conservation of natural resources”; “Finance and investments,” and other international relations in the Pan-Pacific area.

It is the desire of the Union that each of the States and self-governing colonies bordering on the Pacific should be represented at the forthcoming conference by men competent to speak on the subjects included in the agenda.

The Secretary of the Interior, under whose jurisdiction Hawaii falls, has requested the Department of State to transmit, on behalf of the union, an invitation to the governments of the States and self-governing colonies bordering on the Pacific to appoint delegates of the character mentioned to the conference.

The diplomatic officers of the United States accredited to Guatemala, Salvador, Nicaragua, Honduras, Costa Rica, Panama, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia, Chile, Japan, China, and Siam have accordingly been instructed to transmit, on behalf of the Pan-Pacific Union, to the governments to which they are respectively accredited, invitations in the sense above indicated, but making it clear that the conference will not be under the auspices or patronage of the Government of the United States.